

FASHION NOTES.

It is rumored that dame fashion will witddraw the light of her counternance and favor from the blouse before the winter season sets in, and insist upon waists and skirts being made of the same material.

No woman who aspires to be fashionble will not even now have an elegant dress made with a blouse effect.

Princess gowns, on the other hand. are looming on the horizon in place of the blouse and skirt combination.

Those with figures which come near toperfection can welcome the Princess and the majority of less favored figures will steer away from them and adopt that always becoming tailor made coat basque and skirt.

Instead of the very short capes that are so pneumonia inviting, we see the full sweep cape, 24 inches in depth. A pleated collar of Marten fur, and a garniture of veils.

A most marvelous effect of crinkle is obtained on absolutely smooth surface goods, in the weave and by pin lines of olor, and in many inexpensive materials without a bit of silk simuates creoon well.

The jacket bodice has a loose box rout that laps over and conceals the hooks and eyes that serve as fastening. Shortness and fullness characterize the

A handy all-weather cape is made of heavey blue-gray covert cloth, which is really a coat, for it has a three marter jacket, the cape comes only to he waist line and is divided in the back and has the fullness only across the shoulders, revealing the front and back of the coat.

A pretty red serge costume is a very seful one for the early autumn wear, and the coat is a little change from the ordinary double-breasted reefer.

The pretty little Tam O'Shanter cap o much in vogue can be made of serge match any costume.

Bicycling and roller skating are much he fashion at present and of course all shionable girls will seek the mode.

for dress I described some time ago.

Dark dresses only look well upon neycles, and the more neatly they are made the better.

It is not quite the fashionable thing or ladies to go bicycling alone, still he girls who "don't care" are often een alone.

SPORTING NEWS.

The most important event in pugilis ic circles in recent years, that enpossed the attention of the entire porting world has, after much delay, ree advertising, counter charges of weakness etc., on the part of both parties, finally collapsed.

This is not surprising, in view of the act that there has been a growing tenency in this, to condemn contests of his character.

Governors of several states have manifested a disposition to prevent it coming off in their domain and indeed in one instance the legislature was conrened in extraordinary session to supply a doubtful defect in the law. Such opposition, and from such authority cannot help but be of serious moment and far reaching importance to the folowers of the fistic game.

While my views are entirely dissimhar in character to the different Govtmors who have gone to such extraordinary pains to prevent a meeting be-Ween Corbett and Fitzsimmon's, a due regard for the law impels me to discounternance any infraction thereof.

If we must have fights, pugilistic encounters if you please, we shall have to elect legislators who are favorable to remote in view of the present anlagonistic feeling.

It is a sad commentary, I believe on the civilization when we realize that Texas has inflicted all sorts of tarbarities upon defenceless persons regardless of law or any consideration of human feeling, and with the quasi adorsement of the executon of the law, and then refuses to allow, places the official seal of condemnation on a soft Bove contest. And this in view of the teent action of a jury in slaid old Purlanical Massachusetts acquitting Wolt was shown that Wolcott had placed Brien hors du combat with a hlow on love contest but tacitly approves the urning of a negro at the stake withat due process of law.

Massachusetts has never been guilty "such barbarous acts but lends her approval to the reign of the modern Hove fighter.

Constintuency where is thy home?

Roy.

Why was not some of the great estern papers put on.

What was the matter with Adams, the Appeal?

It looks as if some one was nar-

acrimination in

HOW THE POST WAS NAMED.

Sergeaut Aperson, Who Died on the Dane ing Shadow of the Flag.

Col. Will L Visscher tells a pathetic story in connection with the organization of a G. A. R. post at Tacoma. The average post is named after some one of the great generals who were conspicuous in the war. But there are many names which, though perhaps not prefixed by any grand titles, are fully as worthy of the honor as any that have been used. Col. Visscher felt this most emphatically at the time of the organization alluded to. When the question of a name arose, there were dozens offered, and no doubt that of some noted general or brigadier-general would have been selected had it not been for the Colonel's story. As it was, however, the post was organized, Col. Visscher was elected commander and the name of Coleman R. Aperson was adopted, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

"Coleman R. Aperson, of Kentucky," said Col. Visscher, when he had the flooor, "was one of the warmest, dearest friends I ever had, and the keenest grief I ever felt was when he was shot through the heart while at my side, in the trenches of the battle of Resaca. We were a Damon and Pythias if there ever were two such personages. Coley, as I used to call him, held no higher rank than that of a quartermaster's sergeant, and he had no business whatever in a battle. But he would go in, and many times we have fought side by side. Just of the fight, but he would not.

fun.' the fight. He succeeded in getting the 2 to 1 that the red bull would win. second sergeant of the color guard, who As soon as the animals had rested the carries the State flag, to give up his dashed at one another again, meeting it had an undefined feeling that if he The red animal gave a conclusive kie went in he would be killed.

day, Will?' he exclaimed. 'What makes rise. The spectators approached and you so nervous about me? You never found that in the collision one of the were so before.

"'I know it, Coley,' I answered, 'but to-day I have a fear. I can't tell why, but for some reason I feel as if you were going to be shot.'

"He looked at me a moment brightly, and then spoke words I have never forgotten. They are as poetic as anything I ever heard in my life. Waving his colors gracefully over his head, he cried

"'Well, suppose I am; I shall die on the dancing shadow of my country's flag."

The State of the Righteous Dead.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler read a paper on September 24 at the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of New York city on "The State of the Righteous Dead." The New York Herald reports Mr. Tyler as saying, in part:

"In the New Testament there are two classes of texts referring to the 'state of the righteous dead.' No theory can be correct that does not harmonize them. Previous to the death of Christ there are several allusions to the intermediate or middle state. Hades expressed the state of the dead, without regard to their condition. At death the good and bad alike went into hades. The rich man lifted up his eyes in hades, being in tor-

"Christ was in hades while His body was in the grave, yet this was a place of rest. David, speaking of the Christ, said: 'Thou wilt not leave my soul in hades.' Hades included both Paradise and Tartarus-the one the abode of the righteous, the other the place for the wicked. Christ did not go to the Father while His body was in the grave, for on the day of His resurrection He said to Mary: 'I have not yet ascended to my Father!' It was there made evident that paradise was not the dwelling place of God-that it was not what we call heaven-it was but the intermediate, or middle state.

"Previous to the glorification of Jesus paradise was in hades. Every passage in | in about that time, and, without knowthe Bible so teaches. Now paradise is in heaven. Every passage subsequent to the resurrection of the Son of God so teaches. Heaven and hades are two distinct places. One of the main points of dissimilarity between the old covenant and the new is that in the new our angry-'if somebody had chopped your sins and iniquities are remembered no dog's tail off." more, while under the old they were continually brought to remembrance by the offering of bulls and goats, typical of Him who, in the fulness of time, fore.' would make a real atonement of our

Dr. Tyler went on to express the beed in an intermediate resting place be- for some time and that we hadn't nocontests of that character, a contin- fore they were admitted to heaven. ticed it up to that moment. gency by the way which seems to be Heaven was therefore a place closed to "We laughed so much about it that I mortals during all the early days of the world's history. He continued:

"Jesus in his death in some sense vanquished the devil. When Jesus died he went into hades, as we have seen. Its gates closed on him. He was a prisoner | wasn't red at all! within its gates and Satan held the keys. Could he have held Jesus as his lost my temper I got red-headed for the prisoner as he has held all the rest of the time being."-New York Herald. human race the story of the world's redemption would never have been told. Satan was clamorous to get the Son of God into the grave, under the dominion of death. He little thought that, in this, Jesus would only stoop to conquer. He voluntarily went within. He feared not

to meet Satan in his own dominion. "When, on the third day, He came forth he wrested from Satan the keys be ingular. Texas will not permit a of hades, opened its gates and came forth conqueror. Not only so; he dragged the captor captive. Hence he said to John on the Isle of Patmos: 'I was dead, and behold. I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of death and of hades." Hitherto Satan had carried them, but now they suspend from the girdle of the Son of God; hence in His own death the Son of God destroyed the power of Satan over the dominion of death. Paradise in hades is eternally no more. That department of hades is abolished."

Bey With a Big Head.

There is a negro boy living in Madison. Fla., whose head measures fifty inches in circumference. He is only three feet tall.

Optician (to his new clerk)-"Now, in sending out those price lists write the the only one who addresses as small as possible, so that those reading them may feel how badly they need glasses."

BULLS FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Terrific Combat for \$500 Takes Place in Florida Woods.

To settle a bet made by their owner two bulls met in a duel to the death near Callahan, Fla. The combat took place in an in losed space in the Piney Woods about 200 feet square, says the New York Morning Journal, and was wit nessed by over 1,000 citizens, many o them from Jacksonville and Fernandina. The bulls were owned by Messrs McLendon and Jones, wealthy planters No gamer animals ever met in the arena The Jones bull was of a red color and the McLendon animal of a dun hue The bulls were about eight years old and each weighed about 900 pounds. The animals have been noted for their fierce ness, and their owners have been forced to keep them closely confined.

The other day the owners met and be gan discussing the fighting qualities of the bulls, which resulted in an agree ment to match the animals for \$500

The animals were driven into the aren from opposite sides, and then began contest, which will long be remembered by those present. The bulls were eager for the fray and immediately dashed a one another. They met with terrific force in the middle of the arena. Both seemed partially stunned by the shock of the collision. The red bull was the first to recover, and dashed at the dun animal, succeeding in gashing the latter before Resaca I asked him to keep out in the side The wound only served to enrage the dun bull, and he repaid it is "'Don't go into this, Coley,' I begged. | kind, tearing open the flank of the red "'But I shall,' he replied; 'I want animal The contest continued for thirsome more of that same Chickamauga ty minutes with the utmost ferocity, each animal giving and receiving dozens "Our regiment was the Twenty- of wounds. The red bull was the more fourth Kentucky Infantry, and at that active, and, probably, bore fewer time I was the color sergeant of the regi- wounds than his opponent. Both animent. Notwithstanding all my plead- mals were now winded and seemed willing, Coley was fully determined to enter ing to rest a few minutes. Bets were

place, and thus we were close together. the middle of the arena. Both bulls fel Once more I tried to dissuade him. I to the ground and seemed unable to rise or two and became still, while the dur "'Why, what's the matter with you to- bull continued to struggle, but could no dun's horns had entered the right eye and causing instant death. The animals met with such force that the dun bull in the United States as the "fly weevil," could not withdraw his horn, and the skull of the red animal was split in order to release the victor. Although the dun bull had won by a chance blow, he was horribly wounded. He had been torn in twenty places by the horns of his opponent, and his wounds will probably prove fatal. The sand of the arena resembled the floor of a slaughter house, so profusely were the combatants bled It is estimated that \$4,000 changed hands on the result. The spectators. most of whom saw the Corbett-Mitchell mill, say the contest beat prize fighting.

Don't Get Red-Headed.

The general supposition is that to "get red-headed" is slang for getting angry. This is based upon the prevalent belief that red-headed persons are more excitable and liable to sudden passion than other people-a belief hardly in harmony with the fact that the dark haired, dark skinned races of southern climes are more highly strung and violently passionate than the fair haired natives of the north.

But does not the hair really and actually change hues under the more violent emotions, just as does the complexion? There are plenty of instances where intense fear and mental suffering have blanched hair to snowy white in a few hours. Will it turn red with

"I know it to be a fact," said a lady friend of mine, with light brown hair in which there isn't a tinge of red under ordinary circumstances.

"I got terribly angry one day," she continued, laughingly, "and my hair turned red as could be. Fortunately, it went back again to its normal condition. A brute in human form cut off the tail of my pet cat. I could have seen that man hanged without the quiver of an eyelid, I believe. My husband came ing the cause of my wrath, suddenly exclaimed:

"'Why, Allie, your hair is turning

"'Well, you'd get "red-headed," too, said I-thinking of the slang for getting

"'But I don't mean that,' he replied 'it is actually getting red! Look in the glass. It is queer I never noticed it be-

"And, don't you know, I looked in the mirror, and, sure enough, my hair was of a distinct reddish tinge! I was so lief that all the righteous who died pre- astonished-fo I then supposed, with vious to the resurrection of Christ wait- him, that my hair had been changing

soon got in good humor again. And then I went to the glass again to look at it-and I let it down about my shoulders -and we both examined it. But, don't you know, it was just as usual. It

"After that I noticed that whenever I

New Uses for Peat.

The numerous peat bogs of New England have hitherto been of little use to their owners, but the new process of making gas from peat may greatly enhance their value. The tests just made at Cambridge encourage the hope that a high grade of gas may be manufactured at a low price. By an ingenious and comparatively simple method intense heat is generated from this bogproduct, which becomes available for steam power.

Male and Female Vanity.

Woman and the mirror have long been the subject matter of fun by the column. but if the dear creature can beat her brother she is most remarkable. The radiant, bemirrored elevator is responsible for the demonstration of this. It takes but the most superficial observer to note that nine out of ten men who ride in the elevators take a peep into the reflecting glasses, give the mustache a twist, push back a lock or two of hair or shake out coat lapels.

Men Who Make Ink.

Between 300 and 400 persons are employed in making writing ink in the of being as large as the whole continent United States, and their yearly wages of Europe; it is nearly thirty times as amount to between \$300,000 and \$400,000. lan e as Great Britain and Ireland, and About the same number are employed in is 500,000 square miles larger than the making printing inks.

THE WICKED WEEVIL.

Uncle Sam to Try to Stamp Out the Insect Grain-Destroyer.

The pernicious weevils are making themselves so obnoxious in this country that experts of the Department of Agriculture are now engaged in making a special study of them. Every year they lestroy many millions of dollars' worth of stored cereals in granaries and elevators. In fact, the question how to ight them is one of serious and growing conomic importance. Strange to say ery little scientific attention has been lirected to these insects up to date, and ot much is known about them. It i eckoned that they cause an annua oss of over \$1,000,000 in Texas alone, an in 1893 the corn crop of Alabama wa amaged by them to the extent of \$1,-

inere are about forty species of these insects, some of which are beetles an others moths. Nearly all of them are assisted immigrants, having been imported from abroad in cargoes of grain in this manner they have been distrib ated by commerce to all parts of the

Three of the species actually live i he kernels, while the others feed on the tarchy contents. Grain infested by hem is unfit for human consumption and has been known to cause serious illness. It is poisonous to horses, and is not wholesome even for swine. Poulry, however, find it palateable and nu tritious. The moths especially are prolific that the progeny of a single pair in a twelve-month will number many thousands, capable of destroying several tons of grain. Fortunately, the increase of these pests is checked to some extent by natural enemies, among which are spiders that inhabit mills and granaries. In the fields they are preyed apon by birds and bats.

One of the worst of these insects is the familiar "granary weevil," which is mentioned in the Georgics of Virgil Its ravages made it known long before the Christian era. It is native to the region of the Mediterranean. Having been domesticated for so long a time, it has lost the use of its wings. The female punctures the kernel with her -nout and inserts an egg from which is hatched a little worm that lives in the

hull and feeds on the starchy interior. Quite as bad as this beetle is a moth of the red animal, penetrating the brain | that comes from the Mediterranean region also. The larva, which is known does most injury to corn and wheat. In six months grain infested by it loses 40 per cent. in weight and 75 per cent. of its starchy matter. Incidentally, it is rendered totally unfit for food, and bread made from wheat infested by the insect is said to have caused an epidemic recently in France. The pest was noticed in North Carolina as early as 1728.

Another wicked imported bug is the "rice weevil." It originated in India. whence it has been distributed by coinmerce all over the world. At present it dces as much harm as any other known insect, being a serious pest in the Southern States. In the tropics generally it does enormous damage. Formerly, when long voyages were necessary in importing grain from the East, it frequently destroyed whole cargoes, having plenty of time to multiply. The adult beetles of this species cause much trouble in storehouses and groceries by invading boxes of crackers, cakes, yeast cakes and macaroni and barrels and bins of flour and meal. They can subsist for months on sugar, and sometimes they burrow into ripening peaches and grapes.

A new grain-destroyer has recently attracted attention in this country, and has earned for itself the title of "scourge of the flour mill." It is the "Mediterranean flour moth." The caterpillars spin webs which make the flour clotted and lumpy, so that the machinery in the mills becomes clogged and has to be stopped for a considerable time. The larvae prefer flour or meal, but they flourish also on bran, prepared cereal

foods and crackers. This subject is considered of such importance that much space will be devoted to it in the forthcoming Year Book of the Department of Agriculture. The remarks made therein are based upon recent study of weevils and their habits by Mr. F. H. Chittenden, of the Bureau of Entomology. Farmers are informed that the best remedy for such mischief is bisulphide of carbon, which may be applied in moderately tight bins by simply pouring the liquid into shallow pans or on bits of cotton waste and distributing them about on the surface

The stuff rapidly evaporates, and the vapor, being heavier than air, descends and permeates the mass of grain, killing all insects as well as rats and mice which it may contain.

In France a number of machines have been devised for the treatment of infested grain. Into these the grain is poured and either revolved while exposed to heat or subjected to a violent agitation, which kills the insects. Frequent handling of grain by shovelling, stirring or transferring from one receptacle to another is destructive to the moths, as they are unable to extricate themselves from the mass and perish in the attempt. The practice of storing grain in large bulk is also recommended. as the surface layers only become infested. Natives in India store their wheat in air-tight pits to preserve it from the rice weevil, and condemn ventilation. In Europe and America, on the other hand, ventilation is practised with decided benefit.

Good-Natured Napoleon III.

It was a few evenings before the Emperor's departure for the Franco-Austrian war. Gen. de Cotte was on duty at the time, and after dinner went down to the smoking room set apart for the military and civil household. "The thing is settled," he said, aloud, lighting a cigarette; "in a day or two we shall be on our way to Italy, unless providence and the lunacy commissioners stop us at the first stage at Charenton." (Charenton is the Paris madhouse.) Half an hour later the General west upstairs to the Empress' drawing room. He had scarcely entered the apartment when the Emperor came up to him with a smile "My dear General," he remar'-ed, quietly, "I have too much respect for the opinion of others, even when they are diametrically opposed to mine, to ask people to fight battles the causes for which they do not approve. You will remain in Paris with the Empress!"

Plenty of Room in Canada

Canada lacks on; 237,000 square miles United States.

WHAT WOMEN DRESS FOR.

One of Them Says It is to Please the Taste of Men.

A group of young women sat around a dainty tea table discussing dress and their wafers almost in the same breath "I am only beginning to take an interest in my gowns," said a sun-browned maid who had just returned from a summer resort where there were twenty-six girls to three men. "Although my summer costumes were perfectly lovely I did not thrill over them once, for what was the use of donning the most becoming frock when there were no men to be overpowered by the effect. I argue that we dress to please the men, therefore I state in all candor that I don't care a button what sort of gowns I have unless I know that men are going to see them."

"But a woman knows more about their value and their style," put in a brown-eyed creature who always looks

"That's all very true," argued num-

ber one, "but the influence that men exercise upon women's dress is certainly underestimated. The taste of the husband, the taste of the lover, of the intimate friend, and even of the brother, has always to be deferred and submitted to, and in each and every case is acknowledged to be superior to that possessed by his fair subject. The secret of this is, perhaps, in a measure due to the fact that the masculine eye sees and judges from the effect produced, and a verdict is passed accordingly, whereas the feminine mind is often distracted by the choice of color. material, trimming and style offered; and when and where natural good taste does exist it is frequently dominated by the will of another actuated by selfinterest, and thus good judgment is for the moment overpowered. Again, the desire to confine expense within a certain limit is another fertile source of sacrifice on the altar of good taste. Still, allowing all this and more, the fact remains incontrovertible that a man intuitively knows what suits a woman better than she does herself."

With a convincing air the speaker set her cup down, gave herself a furtive glance in the mirror, and departed to be seen soon after on Walnut street looking perfectly radiant as she walked murderer was taken into custody. along quite conscious that the man by her side regarded her get-up as eminently fetching.-Philadelphia Times.

A French Board and Its Lesson

In the country districts in France boards are put up telling people what animals and insects should not be killed and the reason, and also which ones should be exterminated in order to afford protection to the farmer. First on the board is this:

"This board is placed under the protection of the common sense and honesty of the public."

And, of course, after that no boy or man would mar or remove the board. Then follows these instructions: "Hedgehog lives upon mice, snails and

wire worms-animals injurious to agri-

culture. Don't kill a hedgehog. "Toad helps agriculture, destroys twenty to thirty insects hourly. Don't kill toads.

"Mole destroys wire worms, larvae and insects injurious to the farmer. No trace of vegetables is ever found in his stomach; does more good than harm. Don't kill moles.

"Cock chafer and its larvae-deadly enemy to farmers; lays seventy to 100 eggs. Kill the cock chafer. "Birds-Each department of France

loses yearly many millions of francs by the injury done by insects. Birds are the only enemy capable of battling with them vigorously; they are great helps to farmers. Children, don't take bird's nests."

And so on the instructions read. Among the animals which need killing on a farm are mice and rats, and the reason they increase in spite of the constant warfare of cats and dogs is because the boys on the farm kill the animals that would destroy the pests if they had a chance.

College Diplomas and Debts.

Ann Arbor boys, says the Detroit Tri bune, are ordered that they "cannot be graduated" unless they "pay up all their debts." The enterprise smells of the shrewdness of the thrifty townspeople of Ann Arbor. A little board bill here, a little beer bill there, a laundry bill somewhere else-no diploma. This is sheer nonsense. The faculty of the university should never descend to su h truckling with local merchants. Is the Board of Regents to be regarded as a collection agency? Is the terror of withholding a well-earned diploma to intimidate the boys into paying all their bills on a certain day? Well, some of them have not the money, and what then? Are they to be disbarred? It is about time that some one out in that town was bold enough to make a test case. We would advise the young gentleman to do as they please about their bills, and not construe the faculty as a bill collecting agency.

The Mirror. Every house should contain at least one mirror of sufficient length to enable one to see one's self within it at full length No woman ever knows quite what an appearance she makes until she thus sees herself, and there are many little defects of dress only to be remedied by such observation Many gowns would hang very differently, or be of different lengths, and sometimes, too, very much better book would be donned, if the "gift" we thus given "to see ourselves as other see us."

Oil on Troub'e ! Waters.

A seaman in the United States Navhas invented a machine for distributin oil at sea to lessen the volume of break ing waves. It consists of a metal tar. in a box with a door in the side to sho a gauge, which indicates the quantity oil in the tank. A rubber tube pass from the bottom of the oil tank throu, the top of the surface of the sea. the end of this rubber tube is a bu for siphoning the oil from the tan The naval authorities will take the mater up and experiment with it.

A Cure for Slander.

In Poland it was once the custom sentence backbiters to go on all fou and bark like a dog for the space of quarter of an hour. This mode of pur ishment was introduced during the reig of Charles V., but it was soon abolishe as it had to be applied so frequent that his Majesty's rest was disturbe for the barking went on all the fore noon while the courts were sitting.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

fried to Cross a Track in Front of

Steubenville, O., Oct. -Four men were hurled into eternity yesterday morning at Miller's Station crossing. on the Panhandle Railroad, by eastbound accommodation train No. 56. The men were from Youngstown, near Latrobe, in Westmoreland County, Pa. Their bodies were horribly mangled. Their names are Edward Cogan, a driver, eighteen years of age; Samuel Cogan, Jr., a plasterer, aged twenty; Samuel Cogan, Sr., a plasterer; John Campbell, a hod carrier, aged twentysix. The men were working for Jesse Cogan, who had a plastering contract under George C. Anderson & Sons. The men started for Miller's in a wagon. When near the railroad crossing they saw the accommodation and started the horse on the run to cross the tracks in front of the train.

The engineer of the train says he did not see the wagon until he was right on top of it, as there was a sharp curve approaching this point, and the engine struck the wagon about the middle, demolishing it and killing all four men. The horse escaped uninjured. After the coroner's inquest the bodies will be shipped to Youngstown. The engineer claims to have applied the air pressure as soon as he saw the wagon, but could not check the train in time to prevent the accident.

KICKED TO DEATH.

Aged Colored Man Killed by a Buffalo

Tough. Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. -A peculiarly orutal and unprovoked murder was committed in the open court in the rear of Nos. 68 and 70 Sycamore street yesterday afternoon. The victim was Michael Johnson, an aged colored man and veteran of the civil war. The murderer was Frank Gordon, an all-round tough. Johnson had lifted the small son of Gordon from a rickety old hogshead, where he was in danger of hurting himself, and this provoked the attack. Johnson was kicked viciously in the stomach by his brutal assailant, and died almost immediately. The Johnson was a native of Brooklyn. He

Santa Clara Laid Waste.

eaves a wife.

Havana, Oct. -A cyclone has caused havoc in Santa Clara province. The wind blew at the rate of ninety miles an hour, uprooting trees, wrecking houses and laying waste cane fields. The damage is enormous. The people in the interior villages are thoroughly discouraged at so many successive calamities. The danger for Havana is now over. It has been raining all over the island more than twenty-four hours incessantly, and there are fears of another disastrous flood in Vuelta Abajo and in Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces.

The storm's trajectory shows that it will strike the southeastern portion of Florida, and perhaps will be more violent there than here, as it was momentarily increasing in intensity while passing over this island. Communication with Matanzas is stopped, as every wire is down and the railroad track is flooded.

Returned the Wedding Presents.

New York, Oct. -A package containing jewelry intended as wedding presents to the Duke of Marlborough and his bride-elect, Miss Vanderbilt, was received by steamer on Saturday, and held for duty. The value of the presents as appraised by the customs officials was about \$250, according to the statement of Col. Phelps, chief of the ninth or law division. The Duke was notified of the arrival of the wedding presents, and was required to pay he duty. He did not respond, but yeserday Mr. Fraser, the British Consul, alled upon Col. Phelps and secured permission to return the glittering paubles to the senders in Europe, as the Duke did not care to pay the duty

Burned to Death. New York, Oct. -George Winter. who lived in a little cottage on John street, Sag Harbor, L. I., was burned .o death yesterday morning. Winter's vife was absent from home at the time of the fire. The firemen did not know that Winter was in the burning building until after the fire was extinguished. His charred body was found in the kitchen. It is thought Winter accilentally upset a lamp, which started the fire, and that he was overcome in his efforts to extinguish it. Winter

Fourteen Chinese Put to Death.

was a German, forty years old.

Foochow, China, Oct. Hartford's assailant and thirteen others convicted of taking part in the Hwasang massacre were put to death vesterday morning at Kucheng. The execution was witnessed by the foreign Consular Commission, the Chinese Prefect, the District Magistrate and a great crowd. There was no disturbance.

Czar Wants to See Emperors.

Berlin, Oct. -The Czar earnestly wishes to meet, after his coronation. and converse with Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph, according to the Localanzeiger, which reports that Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, so informed Emperor William when he recently visited him at his shooting box at Hubertstock.

Italy Cuts Portugal.

Rome, Oct. -As an outcome of the King of Portugal postponing his promised visit to Rome on account of the Pope's opposition, it is reported that Italy has suspended diplomatic relations with Portugal. The Pope's oppositton to the visit is due to the difficulty a Catholic monarch would be under in being received by both the Quirinal and the Vatican.

Second Advance in Three Months.

Allentown, Pa., Oct. -The Crane Iron Works increased the wages or their four hundred employees 10 per cent. yesterday. This is the second advance in the past three months.

Ton Little Gues Perish.

Wayrew, Oct. . - The Children's Home at Storgard, in the Sajorschek district of Polish Prureis, has been destroyed by fire. Ten charten were burned to death